Ch 5 Statistics Review

Monday, April 14, 2014
9:26 AM

mean = $\bar{x} = \mu$ → average → $\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots x_n}{n}$

mode = most common #

median = middle # → lined all up, crossed off from ends ...

frequency table = table that summarizes how many times each data point occurs

histogram = bar graph without spaces, label

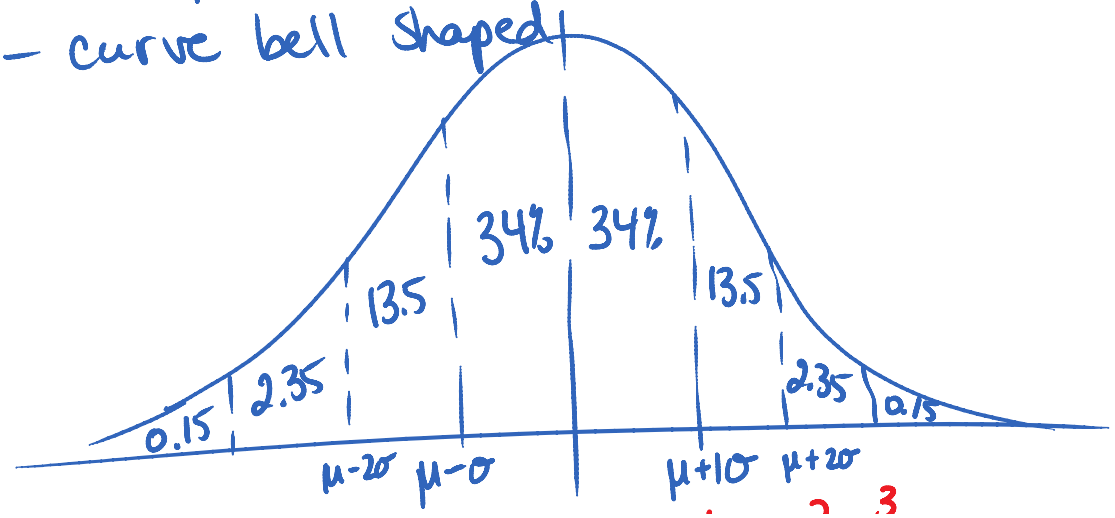
frequency polygon = dots connected by straight lines, label

standard deviation = $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma f(x-\bar{x})^2}{n}}$

= larger σ ⇒ more scatter / less consistency in data

Normal distribution

- mean, mode and median are close to same
- curve bell shaped



z-scores → -3 -2 -1 μ_0 1 2 3

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

once have z score for a given point (x), then can use table to find percentage that is below that point.

Practice pg 277 # 1a, 2, 3
↑ 1999

pg 280 # 2, 6, 7, 9, 10

(3) Edm: $\mu = -2.6°C$ $\sigma = 3.2°C$

Calg: $\mu = -1.9°C$ $\sigma = 2.8°C$

Edm has lower avg.

Edm. has more variation in temp (doesn't stay as close to mean as Calg.)